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## ENGLAND.

*Plague in Liverpool.*

[Cablegram.]

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, *October 30, 1901.*

*Secretary of State, Washington:* Two fatal cases plague in Liverpool this week and several cases in hospital.—BOYLE, *Consul.*

## GERMANY.

*Reports from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.*BERLIN, GERMANY, *October 12, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following information obtained from the imperial health office at Berlin:

*Plague.*

ITALY.—The following detailed information regarding the outbreak of the plague in Naples is now at hand. On September 23 the prefect was notified by one of the medical officers of the port that several dock laborers at Punto Franco had been taken ill with a suspicious disease, and that in the storage houses there a great mortality among the rats had become noticeable. The investigation immediately ordered by the prefect revealed the fact that since the end of August, 7 dock laborers had been taken sick under suspicious symptoms. Of these patients, 3 had died in the meantime, 1 had recovered and returned to work, and the remaining 3 were still sick. The true nature of the disease had apparently not been recognized by the doctors who treated the sick workmen, as in 2 cases they described the cause of death as inflammation of the lungs and appendicitis.

FRANCE.—Further suspicious cases of sickness or deaths among the crew of the steamer *Senegal* have not been reported. On September 27 the passengers were released from the quarantine station at Frioul. On September 16 the steamer sailed from Marseilles for Palestine, but even before Corsica had been passed the ship's doctor designated 1 of the crew as suffering with suspected plague. The captain thereupon approached Ajaccio, but the authorities at this port refused to permit any intercourse with those on shore, and being ordered back to Marseilles, the steamer arrived there again on September 18, where she was placed under the control of the marine sanitary police.

TURKEY.—According to a communication dated September 28, a case of plague has occurred in Smyrna, and in Samsun 6 cases have been reported to the authorities.

EGYPT.—From September 20 to September 26, 5 plague cases (and 3 deaths) were recorded, of which 3 cases (1 death) occurred in Alexandria, 1 case (1 death) in Mit Gamr, and 1 case (1 death) in Benha.

On September 26, on board the Austrian Lloyd steamer *Maria Theresa*, arrived at Alexandria from Constantinople, 3 persons were found to be suffering with a disease suspected to be plague.

BRITISH INDIA.—In the week ended September 6, in the Bombay Presidency, 6,455 plague cases and 4,394 deaths were registered—that is to say, 1,035 cases and 637 deaths more than during the foregoing week. In the city of Bombay during the week ended September 7, there occurred 216 fresh plague cases and 240 deaths of plague. One hundred

and seventy-three deaths were designated as suspected plague. The total number of deaths in the city reached 953 as compared with 907 in the previous week.

CHINA.—According to a communication dated August 29, the plague has been stamped out in Amoy.

*Plague and cholera.*

BRITISH INDIA.—In Calcutta during the period from August 25 to August 31, 5 persons died of cholera. There occurred, further, 21 cases and 21 deaths of plague.

*Cholera.*

EGYPT.—On board the English ship *Inchmoor*, which arrived at Suez from Soerabaya on September 21, 6 cases of cholera and 1 death occurred during the voyage.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,  
*United States Consul-General.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Foochow infected with plague—Quarantine regulations by Austria and Italy on account of plague in Naples.*

BERLIN, GERMANY, *October 14, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following information obtained from the imperial health office at Berlin:

*Temporary measures against plague.*

GERMAN EMPIRE—*Kiautschou Territory.*—The imperial governor has issued an order declaring the port of Foochow to be infected with plague.

AUSTRIA.—Notification has been given by the ministry of interior dated September 27 to the political authorities to take the necessary steps in conjunction with the railway administration for carefully watching the railway traffic from Italy and to exercise an especially careful supervision over the travelers arriving from Naples, in the sense of the decree of August 30, 1901. The officials are further directed to immediately report any suspicious cases of sickness.

ITALY.—The minister of interior has issued the following order No. 13 for the marine sanitary police:

Art. 1. Ships leaving the port of Naples must be provided with special papers in accordance with Article 49 of the marine sanitary police regulations.

Art. 2. Before sailing, ships must carefully comply with the following regulations:

a. Obligatory medical examination of the passengers and the crew on shore and during the daytime.

b. Obligatory thorough disinfection of personal effects on shore under surveillance of the physicians appointed for the purpose.

c. Prohibition to embark any persons found suffering with suspicious diseases.

d. Destruction of all rats on board.

Art. 3. It is forbidden to erect connecting bridges between the ships lying in the harbor and the landing stages.

Art. 4. Ships sailing from Naples to other Italian ports before being admitted to free traffic, must produce a sworn statement of the ship's